

## RUSSIAN-GERMAN PARLEY SPLITS ON TERRITORIAL ISSUE

Petrograd Insists Teutons Must First Evacuate Occupied Provinces

## BERLIN FIRM, TOO

Conference At Brest-Litovsk Interrupted, Russian Delegates Going Home

## QUESTION OF TSAR

Germans Ask Liberties For Empress And Others Related To Kaiser

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—The Russian version of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk confirms that up to the present the chief point of dispute is how the occupied territories shall determine their future for themselves.

The enemy continues to maintain that the presently constituted authorities of these territories are fully entitled to exercise the right of self-determination.

The Russians refuse to budge from the opposite point of view and demand the evacuation of the foreign troops, the return of the deported inhabitants and then popular elections on the question of the destiny of each territory.

Conference Is Suspended

The wordy duel at Brest-Litovsk, long accounts of which have been issued by both sides, has been interrupted for the time being, the Russian delegates returning to Petrograd yesterday.

Reuter's Agency learns that from statements made by German deserters regarding the movements of German troops from the East front to the West, it is clear that both the 21st and 42nd Divisions were transferred from the East after the armistice had been signed between Russia and Germany.

Early Trial For Tsar

Petrograd, January 18.—The Novaya Zvezda states that the German peace delegation requested that the ex-Empress of Russia and some other members of the ex-imperial family who are related to the Kaiser should be permitted to travel. Germany's request, which was categorically refused, has caused a decision to bring them to trial immediately.

Zurich, January 20.—Telegrams state that the munition workers in Vienna and many of the principal towns of Austria have struck work ostensibly owing to a reduction of the flour-ration in Austria; but the movement is also said to have a pro-peace and anti-German character.

## BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR SENT TO VLADIVOSTOK

Japanese Papers Criticise Action As Sign Of Distrust Of Nippon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 20.—It is reported that both British and Japanese cruisers have arrived at Vladivostok. The Japanese Embassy denies that Japanese have landed at Vladivostok and declares that Japan does not entertain the least intention to intervene in the internal affairs of Russia.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 20.—The newspapers are largely absorbed in domestic politics but the Asahi and the Yamaoto, expressing surprise that Great Britain has despatched a warship to Vladivostok, say that Great Britain should surely trust her Far Eastern ally and friend. His action in promptly sending a single warship to Vladivostok will surely be regarded as indicating lack of confidence and good faith in Japan in her pledge to guard the interests of her Allies in the Far East.

The Kokusai Agency learns from a reliable source that the Commandant of the Russian troops, Habalovsk, has announced that the coming of the Japanese warships to Vladivostok is a friendly act which has been done in the common interests of the Allies. Their proximity naturally invited them. He expresses no doubt that the Japanese will take no action towards protecting Allied interests without the knowledge of the Russian authorities.

So far no injuries have been suffered by any subjects of the Allies at Vladivostok and there is no danger at present, according to a statement received from Consul-General Kikuchi.

M. Joseph Caillaux



M. CAILLAUX

Deputy M. Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, with Louis Loustat, also Deputy in the French Chamber of Deputies, and many others are involved in the scandal growing out of M. Caillaux's alleged activities for forcing France to make a ruinous and dishonorable peace."

## RUSSO-RUMANIAN STATUS IS AT DANGEROUS PITCH

Petrograd Sends Two-Hour Ultimatum Demanding Passage For Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 18.—The relations between the Bolsheviks and Rumania have reached a dangerous pitch.

The Revolutionary Committee of the 9th Russian army has sent Rumania a two-hour ultimatum demanding free passage for Russian troops through Jassy.

It is confirmed that the People's Commissioners have ordered the arrest of the King of Rumania.

London, January 18.—The Rumanian authorities inform Reuter's Agency that the Bolshevik ultimatum refers to the ring-leaders of a Bolshevik plot to seize the members of the Royal Family and Government of Rumania and to assassinate General Toherbatchev, the Ukrainian Commander-in-Chief. The latter captured the ring-leaders while the Rumanian army disarmed 15,000 Bolshevik irregulars.

The Rumanians have very carefully refrained from fighting the Bolsheviks but they will not tolerate any action by foreign troops in Rumania against the members of the Royal Family, Government or people of Rumania.

The Rumanian divisions are now watching Russian deserters who are pillaging and burning the villages of Rumania.

The King of Rumania and the Royal Family are still at Jassy and the Rumanians are full of loyalty to them and to the Allies.

## Allies To Respect Swiss Neutrality

Assurances Given By London As Long As Germany Commits No Violation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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## The Weather

Misty, with variable breezes. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.6 and the minimum 17.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 41 and 25.5.

## Allies Fight Only Until Germany Is Reasonable, Lloyd-George Declares

Makes Ringing Appeal To Trade Union: Not To Obstruct Measures To Raise More Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the representatives of the Trade Unions affected by the Man-Power Bill, paid a tribute to the manner in which they had met the Government. A spirit of complete frankness had characterised both sides, resulting in the clearing of misunderstandings.

The Premier reiterated that the only alternatives to the proposals contained in the Man-Power Bill were raising the age limit as in Austria, where it is 55, or sending back wounded men to the front.

It would be folly to withdraw men from industry an hour sooner than was necessary but it would be treason to the country, to democracy and to the cause of freedom if, when the need arose, we did not make the wounded men available.

"I assume that in your hearts you believe that the war aims declared by the great Labor Conference represent the minimum justice which could possibly be accepted; but if we are unable to defeat the German forces, if we are unable to resist the military power of Prussia, is there a man here possessed of his wits who believes that one of your terms— even the least of them—will be enforced? I am not talking of the demands of imperialists or of the demands of extreme war men who want to annex the earth and all the heavenly firmament. I am talking of the moderate demands of the most pacific soul in this assembly. Would Hindenburg yield?

"Go to Hindenburg with them. Try to cash that cheque at the Hindenburg Bank. It will be returned dishonored. Whatever terms are submitted by any pacifist of these lands, you won't get them cashed by Ludendorff or by the Turk. Germany answered: "We will go on until they are restored." The Premier emphasised that not a single condition contained in the war aims laid down by British Trade Unions had met with any authoritative response from Germany. It was very significant that there had been no answer made by a civilian in Germany.

Von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff had been summoned very hurriedly to confer in Berlin but Baron von Kuhlmann had not been allowed to speak. That meant that the Prussian military power was dominant and Germany's answer to civilisation would be given from the cannon's mouth. It would be a mistake to harbor any delusions.

He and President Wilson, without previous consultation, had laid down what was substantially the same program of demands for the termination of the war. There had been no response from any man of any position in Germany indicating that the rulers of Germany desired to approach the problem in a spirit of equity.

"We demanded the restoration of Belgium. Would any of you make

peace without the complete restoration of Belgium and reparation for its wrongs? Germany's only answer to that demand came from the soul of von Tirpitz, who replied 'Never.' We demanded reconsideration of the wrong to Alsace-Lorraine. Germany answered 'Never.'

Mr. Lloyd George remarked that his program of peace aims had been acclaimed throughout the countries of the Allies. Criticism of them had hardly been heard except by the few who wished that he had made more extreme demands. The Socialists of France, Italy and Great Britain, in the main, had accepted his demands as very fair.

**Germans Misinterpret Offers**

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that he would not have the war for a second on his soul if he could stop it honorably. He urged those, especially those who thought that we are responsible for perpetuating the horror of the war, to consider the reception of our demands in Germany, where the only comment has been "Behold how England is weakening. Go on and they will come down again."

When he suggested that Mesopotamia and Palestine should never be restored to the tyranny of the Turk, Germany answered: "We will go on until they are restored."

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**Fight Well Or Quit**

"Let us talk quite freely here amongst ourselves. You might as well stop fighting unless you are going

(Continued on Page 3)

## Cruiser Breslau Sunk And Goeben Damaged

Turks Lose Ships In Naval Encounter With British For Dardanelles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

The Goeben, Breslau and destroyers were in action with the British forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles on Sunday morning.

The Breslau (4,520 tons; 27½ knots; 270 men; completed 1912) was sunk.

The Goeben (22,640 tons; 28 knots; 1,013 men completed 1912) escaped but was beached, badly damaged, at Nagara Point, in the Narrows. She is now being attacked by our naval aircraft.

Our losses consisted of the monitor Raglan and a small monitor.

"His Majesty's Government desire to reaffirm the Treaties and declarations of 1815 and to assure the Swiss Government that, in conjunction with the United States and France, they respect the integrity and neutrality of Switzerland for so long as they are maintained by the Federal Government and respected by the enemies of Great Britain."

Paris, January 19.—Switzerland and France have concluded an economic agreement giving to a consortium of French banks a credit of about 12,500,000 francs, in consideration of which Switzerland can export to France manufactured goods, especially textiles, and import French food-stuffs and raw materials.

## ENGLAND TO REGISTER YOUTHS FROM 15 TO 17

Registration Amendment Provides For Listing 750,000 Lads For Industrial Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—In the House of Commons today, moving the second reading of the National Registration Amendment Bill, Mr. W. Hayes Fisher explained that it provided for registration of 750,000 lads between the ages of 15 and 17 who at present were not registered and who could be very useful industrially. It was also proposed to register sailors and soldiers so that the thousands of disabled men might be used to the fullest extent for industrial purposes. The Food Controller could also obtain much information from the new register which would also supply many vital statistics.

## The Weather

Misty, with variable breezes. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.6 and the minimum 17.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 41 and 25.5.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918

THE CHINA PRESS

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10 CENTS

## As It Will Be Over There



IN THE TRENCHES. © Committee on Public Information.

With the first snow and cold, the boys in training in America are beginning to realise what Winter in the trenches means. The snow and ice have not retarded the training of the boys and the effect of the rigorous early training has proved most beneficial.

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

London, January 21.—The legation doctors at a meeting this evening discussed the advisability and feasibility of barring traffic of every kind southwards between the Peking-Suyuan and Taiyuan-Shihkiang-chuan railways.

Saratov, January 21.—The scope of the plague here is still increasing.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 21.—A number of Chinese Plague Commissioners, who were recently despatched to the plague area, wired from Fengchen that they have taken measures for the organisation of quarantine stations, have issued a proclamation to the people and are also training a special Plague Prevention Police. The local officials are now awakened to the danger and have ceased obstructing the preventive measures, which are being carried out without much difficulty.

The total number of deaths at Fengchen and in the neighborhood up to the present is eleven.

The situation at Paotowchen is very serious.

The Plague Commissioners are proceeding to Mawangmiao, Tienchung-chuan, Malihu and other places in order to supervise the establishment of quarantine stations to intercept the traffic eastwards. All travelers will be placed in quarantine for six days. The Commissioners have applied for troops to accompany them in order to enforce the regulations.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: Several unsuccessful raids were made by the enemy last night and this morning at Neuve Chapelle and southward of Lens. Four hostile aeroplanes were brought down and one driven down yesterday.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening: There has been the usual artillerying in the neighborhood of Lens and Ypres.

## OSTEND BOMBARDÉ

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20 (By wireless).

A German official communiqué states that Ostend has been bombarded from the sea.

## War Council of Three Proposed For America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 18.—A bill creating a War Council of three civilians will be introduced to the Senate on Monday.

## RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY BROKEN UP AFTER STORMY SESSION

Bolshevik Sailors Dissolve Constituent Body Controlled By Opposition

## BATTLES FOUGHT

Deaths Occur In Riots Both In Petrograd And Moscow

## EXCITING SCENES

Guns Flourished at Meeting, Social Revolutionaries Attacked in Streets

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 20.—The Constituent Assembly was dissolved by sailors at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Bolshevik decree dissolving the Constituent Assembly followed a stormy sitting at which Tseretelli, probably the most popular Social Revolutionary leader, arraigned the usurpation of power by the Bolsheviks, insisting that the supreme rights of the Russian people devolved on the Constituent Assembly.

wounded. The badges and banners carried in the procession were torn down and burned by Red Guards. One soldier who was carrying a flag remained in the middle of the road and shouted, "I have been three years at the front. Kill me if you wish." The Red Guards shot him dead. The people forming the procession included many women, girls, officers, disabled soldiers, students and employees of the Government, Municipality and banks. Outcome was feared.

Petrograd, January 18.—The gravest apprehensions are entertained with regard to the outcome of tomorrow, when the Constituent Assembly is convened.

A considerable number of the garrison is certain to support the Constituent Assembly and it is feared that any collision will be of a most sanguinary character.

The People's Commissioners are drafting in 2,000 sailors from Kronstadt and Helsingfors for the purpose of posting them in the neighborhood of the Tauride Palace, where the Constituent Assembly will hold its meeting.

The Bolsheviks have issued a proclamation that they will ruthlessly suppress any opposition, from whatever quarter. Demonstrators in support of the Constituent Assembly are described as enemies of the people who are striving to bring about the downfall of the Soviets and workmen and soldiers are ordered to abstain from the demonstrations.

On the other hand nine processions in support of the Constituent Assembly are being organised for a march-past at the Tauride Palace and the organisers have called on the workers of Petrograd not to permit assaults upon the members of the processions.

The Simeonovsky Guards have declared themselves supporters of the Constituent Assembly while the garrison of the Fortress of Peter and Paul are for the Bolsheviks.

The few Ukraine delegates in Petrograd, who are participating in the opening of the Constituent Assembly, intend to read a declaration in favor of the formation of a Federal Republic and then to leave the Capital.

## Peking Is Awake To Plague Peril

(Continued from Page 1)  
possible a line of defence for Peking and Tientsin.

Peking Still Untouched

Peking is still quite clear, in spite of rumors and alarms. Two days ago it was reported that a case had occurred just outside the Hsichimen, but later inquiry seems to confirm the view that this was a case of malignant scarlet fever. Up to the present, railways are running as usual, except the Peking-Kalgan railway; and no quarantine stations have been established, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, at the Chien-men stations. The two railway administrations, the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Mukden, are exercising the utmost vigilance; however, and at the slightest sign of plague drastic measures will be introduced.

The pressure of public opinion is beginning to be felt. The Neiwu-pu has sent to Tatsing and to other centers very definite instruction as to the reporting of all cases, whether of plague or of suspicious sudden death, and in these instructions it is pointed out that the information is necessary not only for the proper direction of preventive measures, but also for communication to the press, so that the public may be kept informed of what is being done. This is only one of the signs of the times.

## NEW METHOD USED TO RAISE SUNKEN VESSEL

Havana, December 16.—A successful demonstration of a new system for raising sunken vessels was given today at Regla, across the harbor from Havana, when the sixty-ton two-masted barge Regla was brought to the surface.

Four specially constructed tanks divided into two sections, one section containing acid and the other water, were attached to the hull by divers. When all was ready a valve in each of the tanks was opened by means of lines, allowing the water in one section to mix with the acid in the other. The gases thus formed expelled the water, converting the tanks into buoys, the lifting power of which was sufficient to bring the craft to the surface and maintain it there.

Although only a few feet of one of the masts was visible above the water, the moment the valves were opened the barge began to rise and within a minute she was afloat.

Officers of the army and navy witnessed the demonstration.

## LANTERN SLIDES

from your own, or our negatives.

Burr, Brothers

## NEW PEACE PROPOSALS REPORTED FROM SOUTH

**Lu Yung-ting Sends More Moderate Terms To Peking, Says Chinese Press**

Definite peace terms were offered by President Feng and Premier Wang in a telegram Saturday to General Wang Chi-hsian, their emissary to General Lu Yung-ting. These include the convocation of a new legislature in accordance with the Provisional Constitution, the retention of Liu Tsun-hou and Tan Yen-kai as Tchuchens of Szechuan and Hunan, respectively, the withdrawal of both Northern and Southern troops at Yochow at the same time and the allowance for the station of one division and two brigades of Yunnan troops and one brigade of Kweichow troops in Szechuan.

General Wang Chi-hsian arrived at Nanning early last week. As soon as he arrived he telephoned to Peking and proposed the appointment of General Lu as the Peace Commissioner for Human, Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Premier Wang has endorsed the suggestion but President Feng has not yet decided on the matter, as the creation of the office might infringe on the power of the Inspector-General of the two Kwang provinces.

The report of local uprisings in the vicinity of Tsinanfu has been confirmed by a telegram from Tschun Chang Hui-chi of Shantung to Peking. He states that four or five cities are affected and has ordered General Shih Chung-ping, commanding the punitive forces in Fukow, to rush his men back for the suppression of the local outbreaks.

The Cabinet Saturday decided to appoint Civil Governor Kuo Chung-shik of Kirin director of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

## THROWS ACID IN FACE OF HER DRAFTED SON

Two Harbors, Minn., December 17.—To prevent him being accepted into the draft army, Mrs. Charles Magnuson of this city today, according to the police, threw acid into the face of her son, Arthur, while he lay asleep at the family home. He was rushed to a hospital and it was learned there that he will not lose his sight. The only thing that saved his sight, physicians say, is that he was sleeping and had his eyes closed.

Magnuson was to leave today with the drafted boys from Lake county. Constant brooding over the fact that her son was drafted is believed to have affected the mother's mind. She collapsed and has been confined to her bed since.

According to a Chinese report last night, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the foreign Ministers at Peking that, as a result of the civil strife it is not safe to navigate the Upper Yangtze and the Ministers are requested to instruct their merchants not to run their vessels in the fighting zone.



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Stop

—and Ask Yourself This Question :  
Have I Opened a Checking Account ?

A BANK Account protects your money, promotes good business habits, gives you firmer financial standing and credit, conducts your affairs in an orderly and systematic manner, furnishes a permanent record of your financial transactions, provides indisputable receipts, adds prestige, comfort, convenience, and is one of the foundation stones for business success.

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## Foreigner Accused Of Trying Blackmail

A Greek subject named Athenco Mayrommatic, of 88 Peking Road, arrested on a Mixed Court warrant, was charged yesterday at the Mixed Court with having threatened to publish information libelling the wife of one Louis Bardeign, a Japanese subject, with intention to extort money from the latter. The case was remanded for the Japanese Assessor and the accused was released on \$500 security. He is represented by Mr. W. S. Fleming.

## ARTILLERY ACTIONS ON ITALIAN FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—An official despatch from British Headquarters in Italy reports:—During the past week flying was only possible on two days, during which we destroyed six aeroplanes without loss to ourselves. There are active artillery actions and patrols daily.

Rome, January 20.—An official communiqué reports:

The British batteries today caused a big fire southward of Sernaglia.

An official communiqué yesterday reported:

Our artillery arrested an attack on a wide front at the bridge-head of Capoies.

Peking, January 17.—The following telegram from Rome, dated January 15, has been received by Reuter's Agency from an authoritative Italian source.

The Italian Cabinet has approved the granting of a diploma and a medal to the families of those who have fallen in the war.

Minister Nitti, in a speech concerning the loan, declared that Italy would not place obstacles in the way of a peace that should appear as a sanction of justice and liberty. He added that the Austrians would strive in vain to starve the nation with their submarine campaign or to diminish its faith in victory.

The Allied press, in recognising the necessity of revising the peace terms, reaffirms the justice of Italian aspirations to predominance in the Adriatic.

## Foreign Ships Warned Off Upper Yangtsze?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: Our line was carried forward yesterday a depth of one mile on a front of four miles in the neighborhood of Durah, twelve miles northward of Jerusalem.

## TRADE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED FOR INDIA

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, Formerly in China, is Sent To Calcutta

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. T. M. Ainscough Senior Trade Commissioner in India, with headquarters at Calcutta, to which place he is proceeding almost immediately.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough carried out a special mission for the Board of Trade in China in 1914, since when he has been Secretary to the Board of Trade Textile Committee and the Empire Cotton Growing Committee.

## Railroad Puts Embargo On Exports To Japan

(Reuter's Kokusai Service)

San Francisco, January 12.—The Southern Pacific, Atchison and Western Pacific railroads have placed an embargo on all exports of freight to Japan except cotton. Approximately one hundred thousand tons are congested at the San Francisco terminals.

## U.S. STEEL BUSINESS

(Reuter's Kokusai Service)

New York, January 10.—The United States Steel Corporation announced that its unfilled orders on December 31 amounted to 9,332,000 tons, compared with 8,897,000 tons at the end of November.

## ADVANCE IN JERUSALEM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 19.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: Our line was carried forward yesterday a depth of one mile on a front of four miles in the neighborhood of Durah, twelve miles northward of Jerusalem.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan.—  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kumano M. Jan. 23  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kasuga M. Jan. 26  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Hakuh M. Jan. 27  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Yawata M. Jan. 29  
Per R.V.F. ss. Penza .... Feb. 1  
Per U.S.A. Canada and Europe.—  
Per T.K.K. ss. Tenyo M. Jan. 25  
Per C.M. ss. China ..... Jan. 29

Begin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to-day for you can obtain them of any dealer; on post free 1 bottle \$1.50, six for \$5. from the above address.

It is a known fact that in rheumatism the blood becomes thin rapidly, that building up the blood relieves the rheumatism, and that there will be no return of the rheumatism as long as the condition of the blood is maintained. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recommended for rheumatism because they keep the blood rich and red and free from rheumatic poisons.

The free book "The Blood and Its Work" tells all about the treatment.

Send a postcard for a free copy, addressing it to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

Mr. Frank L. Dowling, a Tyre expert from the B.F. Goodrich Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, will be in charge of our Vulcanizing and Tyre Departments and all work entrusted to his care will have prompt and personal attention.

Having purchased the Goodwill and Co., Ltd., we are now Central Garage estinates for the

executive: Motor Car and Cycle Repairs

Body-building, Winter Tops, etc., etc.

Mr. J. B. Taylor has been appointed

manager of the above, as well as of our

Hiring and Sales Departments.

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Having purchased the Good

## CONSUMPTION OF MEAT TO BE CUT IN ENGLAND

Bread Will Be Darker, Says  
Food Controller, Discussing  
Coming Restrictions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—The Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, speaking at the Aldwych Club, said that his great difficulty was due to the falling off of imports and the necessity of feeding the army from them. We had reached the stage where the Germans were two years ago.

He was endeavoring to secure equality of sacrifice. The consumption of meat during the next few months must be considerably reduced. There was no prospect of a meat famine, there being only five per cent less cattle in the country, as compared with June last year. There was cause for anxiety, not for alarm, as regards bread supplies. Bread would be darker in future. When compulsory rationing came in the consumer would get fifty per cent more food than the Germans did.

Lord Rhondda deprecated setting class against class but, respecting complaints of extravagance in the West End, he was of opinion that the rich and middle classes have reduced their consumption of food more than the wage-earners.

Over three million pounds of tea was balloted yesterday. It is understood that next week's ballot will include some of the tea acquired by the Government in India and Ceylon under the new purchase scheme.

The Food Ministry states that there are only 250,000 lbs. of China tea in stock and steps are being taken to distribute it.

London, January 19.—The Food Controller has fixed a maximum price for fish.

## China Collides With Hsin Kong In River

Latter Ship, At Anchor, Has  
Hole Stove In  
Hull

Proceeding down the river Sunday afternoon, the China Mail steamer China, outward bound from her first dockage at Shanghai, collided with the steamer Hsin Kong of the China Merchants, staving a hole in the bow of the latter, which was at anchor opposite the China Mail line's eastern wharf. Slight damage was suffered by the China, which was able to continue on her voyage. A detailed report of the accident has not yet been made and its cause is at present unknown.

## War Must Go On, Says Lloyd George

(Continued from Page 1)  
to do it well. Unless you are going to do it with all your might, it is real murder of the gallant fellows who have stood there for three years.

"Unless we are going to do it well, let's stop it. There is no alternative. You have either got to put your whole strength into it or just do what has been done in the Russian army and tell those brave fellows they can go home whenever they like. If there are men who say that they won't go into the trenches, then the men in the trenches have the right to say 'Neither will we remain here.' That would end the war—but what sort of an end? When the Russian soldiers ceased fighting and fraternized and simply talked great ideals and principles to the German army, the Germans did not retreat but took Riga and the islands in the Gulf of Riga. Fraternization did not prevent the Germans marching forward, and if Petrograd had been nearer they would have taken that too."

"Unless we are prepared to stand up to the whole might of the powers now dominating Germany, you will find the democracy of Europe at the mercy of the cruellest military autocracy the world has ever seen."

"If you sent Hindenburg a peace

delegation he would mock at your request that he should evacuate Belgium. He would say in his heart 'You cannot turn me out of Belgium with Trade Union resolutions'. The answer you can give him is 'We can and we will turn you out of Belgium with Trade Union guns with Trade Unionists behind them.' They have already broken this line, but let us harbor no delusions. No democracy ever long survived the failure of its adherents to be ready to die for it. Fight Is Against Privilege

"My appeal to you is that last night the House of Commons carried this measure without dissent. Democracy in plain terms is government by the majority of the people. It is a fundamental truism of the principles of democracy if one profession, one trade, one section or one class of the community claims immunity from the obligations imposed upon the rest. That is setting up a new aristocracy. You and I in the past fought against privilege. I hope we are fighting on the same side again. We are fighting now against military caste privilege. Democracy means that everyone must merge his privileges and rights in the common stock. (Voice: and wealth. The Premier: 'Certainly'). If any man standing in my place can find an honorable and equitable way out of this conflict without fighting it through, for Heaven's sake, let him tell it to me. My own conviction is that the people must either go on or go under."

### Willing To Negotiate

London, January 19.—After his speech yesterday Mr. Lloyd George invited and answered numerous questions.

Regarding the advisability of negotiating with the Germans when the latter are alleged to be whining and squalling for peace, the Premier replied that the Germans are always ready for peace on their own terms, which we are not prepared to pay. The moment the Germans show a disposition to negotiate on equitable terms there will be no reluctance to negotiate.

Asked, "Do you not think the best way to ascertain the opinion of the German people is to allow British representatives to meet the representatives of other Powers at Stockholm or elsewhere?" the Premier replied by pointing out that the German representatives would be chosen by the German Government.

A delegate: "Not necessarily."

Mr. Lloyd George: "You can only make peace with a Government. If their Government does not represent the people of Germany let them change it. And if this Government does not represent the people of this country they can change it."

A delegate interjected: "Give us the opportunity."

Mr. Lloyd George: "We have given you the best opportunity in the Franchise Bill by adding 8,000,000 votes to the Electorate. You can have the opportunity any time you like. The Government does not shrink from it."

A Voice: "On the new Register?"

Mr. Lloyd George: "The new Register is not ready. Do you want an election on the old?"

A chorus of "No."

Mr. Lloyd George: "Very well!"

### Heckled On Labor Conference

The Premier was considerably heckled regarding the objections to an International Workers Conference apart from the Government. He reiterated that all the Allies and America are agreed that negotiations can only be conducted by representatives of Governments, not of sections of the people.

He emphasized the difficulty of deciding when it would be desirable to enter a peace conference without putting one's head into a noose. He was convinced that a conference at the present time would aggravate, not improve, matters.

A delegate asked whether the reference made by President Wilson to the freedom of the seas agreed with the views of the British Government.

The Premier replied, emphasizing that Great Britain was in a very different position from America or any continental country. "We must guard very carefully any attempt to interfere with our capacity to protect our shores, shipping and overseas communications."

A delegate asked what was meant by reconsideration of the position of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Premier replied that the British people will stand by France, who considered peace impossible till the question of Alsace-Lorraine has been settled.

### Engineers Refuse To Take Part

London, January 19.—Official correspondence shows that the amalgamated Society of Engineers declined to participate in the Man-Power Conference and the Government declined to consult it separately.

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I The Bund.

## Y.M.C.A. Celebrates Eighteenth Birthday

Speeches, Music And Prize Dis-  
tribution Feature Ban-  
quet To 200

The Y. M. C. A. celebrated its eighteenth anniversary and the recent, successful membership campaign with a banquet last Saturday evening. There were about 200 in attendance and there were speeches, yells, music by the Carlton orchestra and awards of prizes to members.

Among the distinguished guests to speak at the dinner were Commissioner F. M. Sab, former Governor Chen Yu-tze, of Szechuan and General Pak Wen-wel, one of the founders of the Republic. Captains of the nine membership teams also spoke and Dr. Fong Sec acted as host. The prizes consisting of gold watch, silver cups and shields were distributed by Mr. Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee, and Mr. K. S. Lee, of the Membership Department. Messrs. George A. Fitch, C. W. Harvey and Rupert H. Stanley, of Kaifeng, were among the few foreigners in attendance.

### Hughes May Become London Commissioner

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 20.—The Melbourne Avs states that Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, may become High Commissioner for Australia in London, Mr. Andrew Fisher, the present High Commissioner, possibly going to Washington as the first representative of the Commonwealth there.

### RAIL WRECK IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—An express from St. Pancras collided with a landslide fifteen miles from Carlisle yesterday afternoon. Two carriages were smashed, three persons killed and twenty injured.

### WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—Samuel Montagu's weekly Silver Report says that the market is easier in tone, supplies are more plentiful and the keenness of the New Year demand seems to have abated for the moment.

Shanghai exchange has eased slightly.

San Francisco, January 17.—The exports of silver from this port during November totalled 3,394,000 ounces. The exports for the year are estimated at 50,000,000 ounces.

## BELTING

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## WOMAN'S CLUB PROGRAM

### HAS 11TH HOUR CHANGE

Dr. Mary Stone Unable To  
Attend And Mr. J. K. Sague  
Will Be Speaker

Unforeseen circumstances have made it necessary to change the program of the American Woman's Club for today's meeting and, instead of Dr. Mary Stone of Kiukiang, the speaker of the day will be Mr. John K. Sague, American delegate to the International Customs Conference, who will speak on "Woman's New Responsibilities from the Standpoint of a Man."

Word was received yesterday from Dr. Stone that the serious illness of one of her patients makes it impossible for her to be in Shanghai this afternoon to speak before the Club. This will be a keen disappointment to Dr. Stone's many friends in Shanghai who have looked forward to this occasion, but it is promised that she will come at a later date to give her address.

In this emergency the program committee of the Club feels it has been very fortunate in securing Mr. Sague for this afternoon's meeting. Mr. Sague was formerly mayor of Poughkeepsie, New York, and appraiser of the port of New York. All who heard his forceful address Sunday afternoon at the American Song Service will welcome this opportunity of hearing him again.

A musical number for cello, violin and piano, Trio, Op. 63 No. 2, by Hans Sitt, will be rendered by Mrs. Darrell Drake, Dr. Billingham and Mr. J. Evans. The program will begin promptly at five o'clock, and all friends of the American Woman's Club are cordially invited.

Musical Department Change

The next meeting of the Musical Department of the American Woman's Club will be held next Friday at the rooms of Mrs. Hallam in the Astor House, instead of on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Woodbridge, as announced previously.

The following program of Schubert's compositions has been arranged for this meeting:

Violin solo, Schubert's Serenade, Mr. J. Evans.

Piano solo, Impromptu Op. 90, Mrs. Darrell Drake.

Vocal solo, The Erl King, Mr. Darrell Drake.

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## OPPOSITION ATTACKS TERAUCHI CABINET

Policy Toward China And In-sufficient Support Of Allies Main Grounds

**Reuter's Pacific Service**  
Tokio, January 20.—As usual on the eve of the meeting of the Diet the political parties met at noon on Sunday to issue their declarations.

The Kenseikai or opposition party asserts that the Government has failed in its policy towards China, has not been sufficiently positive in its support of the Allies in the war and also has been handling the finances of the country injudiciously. It says that the Government is not supported by the people, that it is unable to read the mind of the public and that its diplomacy has always missed opportunities but especially with regard to China, where it has interfered unjustifiably in domestic affairs. The announcement says that the Kenseikai party will endeavor to strengthen friendly relations with China. It urges more complete devotion to the purposes of the Allies in the prosecution of the war and advocates wiser expenditure on national defence.

Viscount Kato, the leader of the Kenseikai, made a lengthy speech in which he paid a tribute to the courage and devotion of the Allies, especially France. He said that the dignified utterances of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, clearly defining the war aims of the Allies, had given confidence to the whole world and were warmly welcomed in Japan. Japan continued to ensure the safety of the North and South Pacific and the Indian Ocean and was co-operating elsewhere with her Allies and assisting them financially. The statesmen of the country must be very careful in safeguarding the prestige of Japan, which must be affected by all the issues in Europe.

In conclusion Viscount Kato outlined the shortcomings of the Terauchi Cabinet and indicated the general lines of the attack which will be made by the opposition in the Diet, especially the inadequate naval program and the failure of the Government's dealings with China.

The Selyukai party, which is generally supposed to support the Government, announces a policy of strict neutrality and commits itself to nothing.

The platform of the Kokumin-to party is similarly noncommittal.

All say, however, that the situation is critical and it is necessary for Japan to be extremely careful, especially in her dealings with China.

The parties are divided in the Diet as follows:—Kenseikai, 118; Selyukai, 160; Kokumin-to, 35; Uncertain, 57.

## BRITAIN WILL FLOAT BIG LOAN IN JAPAN

**Y.100,000,000 To Be Taken Up  
By Tokio For Exchange  
Adjustment**

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Tokio, January 19.—An arrangement was concluded on the 16th between Sir John Bradbury, of the British Treasury, and Mr. Kengo Mori, the Financial Agent of the Japanese Government in London, for Y.100,000,000, the whole of which will be subscribed by the Treasury's Deposit Bureau.

The loan is principally for the purpose of adjusting exchanges, as before.

A new arrangement has been effected with the Indian Government whereby Japan receives from the Indian Government rupees worth £2,000,000.

The balance of the loan, £30,000,000, will be sent to America from Japan for exchange adjustment purposes.

The new British loan will be offered for public subscription when the market is suitable.

The loan is welcomed here as being doubly beneficial, as it means financial assistance to the Allies and also a good investment for Japan's gold. Furthermore the arrangement with the Indian Government is considered highly satisfactory as it will facilitate the purchase of Indian cotton and provide an exchange fund in that connection.

## The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

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When the hour of dire need draws nigh, it is only the man with money in the bank who faces it with composure. A savings bank account cannot be surpassed as an incentive and aid to savings.

### News Briefs

The Government Mining Office at Changsha has established a refinery for black tin ores of the Shukoushan and other mines in Hunan under the management of an American expert. The machinery has been purchased from America and the daily output is 50 tons.

Judge Skinner Turner in the British Supreme Court reserved judgment yesterday in the case of Li Kien-seng against Messrs. W. H. Keeble and H. Rumford for alleged breach of contract concerning establishment of a loan and mortgage office in Wuhan. Damages of £1,661 are asked. The plaintiff, on cross-examination by Mr. R. F. C. Master, denied that the matter was still in an unsettled state when Mr. Rumford went with him to Wuhan to see officials there. Mr. J. E. Salmon appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. William A. Chapman, late of Zamboanga, P. I., has joined the staff of the United States Court for China as Reporter. Mr. Chapman was formerly Chief Clerk in the office of General Pershing, while Governor of Mindanao and later in that of Governor Carpenter and comes well recommended.

The death of Mr. Mathew Woodley, an old member of Messrs. Jardine and Matheson and Co., at Foochow, has been reported here.

Because of the disturbance by Austrians and Germans in the Settlement, General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defence Commissioner, has ordered that the enemy subjects living at the house for interned enemy subjects at the Jih-Hui Bridge, Nantao, will not be allowed to leave the premises in the future. There are at present 62 interned there.

Alumni of the St. John's University will elect their officers for 1918 at a banquet Saturday evening at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel, Thibet Road. Foreign Commissioner F. M. Sah and Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott will be among the speakers.

A Chinese named Zeng Zen-ta, who claims to be a member of the House of Representatives of Chekiang, and five others were charged in the Mixed Court with being concerned in an armed robbery. The case was remanded till Friday.

Three Chinese were charged yesterday in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Grant-Jones and Magistrate Kwan with the robbery and murder of Taung Sung-ia, a clothing store shroff, who was found dead in a vacant house in an alleyway off Great Western Road last month. Detective Sergeant Kilkenney, who outlined the case, asked for a remand till Friday to enable him to consult the police legal adviser. The application was granted.

According to the Peking papers, Marasek, the enemy subject who figured in the raid on the Austrian Consulate here, is being tried at the military court of the Ministry of War in Peking charged with the killing of a Chinese guard. A large number of Austrians appeared at the trial and testified that they saw Marasek commit the crime.

The annual golf match between the St. Andrew's Society and St. George's Society will take place at Kiangwan next Sunday. Entries must be sent before tomorrow evening to the secretaries of the respective organisations, together with the Kiangwan handicaps.

Mr. William P. Bloomfield, of the Royal Engineers, has been charged at Hongkong with the murder of Lance-Sergeant N. G.

Johnstone of the Hongkong police, according to Hongkong papers.

Mr. A. I. A. Allion, an old Kobe resident, passed away on the 13th at the age of 70. He came to Japan in 1872.

A seven-year-old Chinese boy was struck by a motor car driven by a Chinese returned student on Sintza Road Sunday and died on his way to a hospital.

The Anglo-American Shoe Co., No. 21 Nanking Road, announced the last eight days of their closing-out sale. Sweeping reductions have been made in the prices of shoes and all other lines. January 20 is absolutely the last day of the sale.

The sentence of 12 months' imprisonment given to a Chinese woman named Li Ching-ssu for unlawful possession of three packets of prohibited opium was rescinded yesterday in the Mixed Court following the discovery that the material in her possession was found to be, not opium, but a mixture of sesame seeds and fat.

### May Raise Stock Instead Of Wheat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, January 20.—The State Cabinet has decided to hold a Conference on Tuesday, to consider substituting stock-raising for wheat production.

### OPPOSE PREMIUM BONDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—The Committee of Premium Bonds reports that it does not advise the issue of premium bonds until further efforts have been made to render the present issues attractive to investors. It admits that a considerable untapped source of investment might be secured by premium bonds but doubts whether the total thus obtainable would justify the undesirable and controversial legislation required.

Bloss, who is 22 years old, was born in Germany. The elder Bloss came to this country and was naturalized, his son thereby gaining citizenship and becoming eligible for the draft.

## TWO U.S. SLACKERS GET TEN YEARS IN PRISON

San Francisco.—Albert Bloss, Jr., teacher of manual training in a Seattle school, and Waldorf E. Marker, Seattle dairyman, will serve ten year sentences at Alcatraz because they refused to obey the call of their draft boards on the ground that they were conscientious objectors.

Major General Arthur Murray approved the sentences passed upon the men by a military court at Fort Worden, Wash., and thereby closed the cases of the first conscientious objectors to brave military law in the western department.

The semi-official statement adds:

"All the information of the Spanish Government justifies it in affirming that no British hospital-ship with Spanish officers on board has ever abused our protection or transported troops or war material of any sort."

## Spain Upholds Britain On Hospital Ship Issue

Denies German Claim Privileges Of Vessels Carrying  
Wounded Are Abused

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, January 20.—A semi-official statement denies the allegation made by the Cologne Gazette that Spanish officers serving on British hospital ships in the Mediterranean have stated that these vessels transported healthy troops.

The semi-official statement adds:

"All the information of the Spanish Government justifies it in affirming that no British hospital-ship with Spanish officers on board has ever abused our protection or transported troops or war material of any sort."

### MY FEES ARE REASONABLE

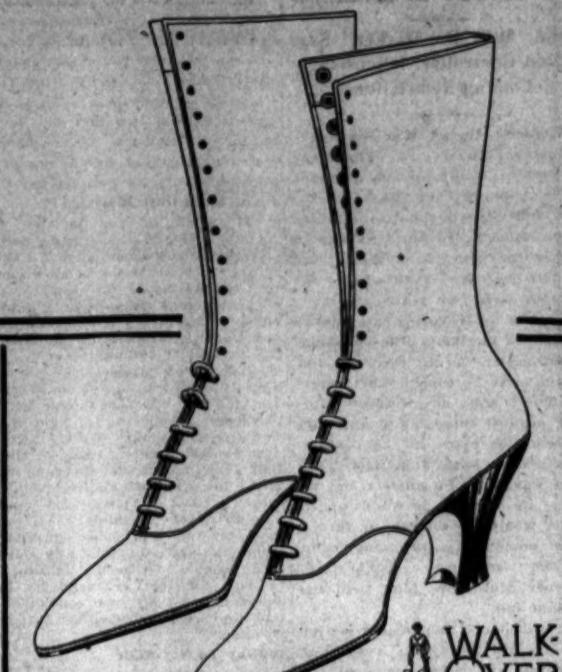
I do not regulate my charges by the amount of the patient's bank account, but maintain a fixed-scale of prices, charging all persons alike for similar work done in the same way. I make no claim to cheap dentistry, for cheap dentistry is expensive dentistry. If you purchase a hat and do not get your "money's worth," you have only wasted your money, whereas if you purchase cheap dentistry you not only waste your money, but your teeth probably receive serious injury, possibly resulting in the impairment of the whole physical system.

Years ago I perceived the great evil of the inequality of dental charges. The best dentists charged too much, and the cheap dentists charged too little. The former charged for professional and social prestige; the latter did not charge enough to pay for good materials and the time required for first-class work. To me a middle course seemed the only fair one, and I adopted it. I ask prices that permit a fair margin of profit for honest, skilled service, but no fancy fees for style and social prestige.

If you do not think the above words borne out by my actions, you are welcome to call at any time and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail you any expense.

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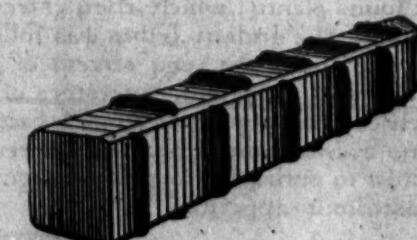
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## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World

## GOSSIP

## American Co. Shooting

Following are the results of the monthly Spoon Competition for December of the American Co., S.V.C., shot off last Sunday and being practices 1 and 6. S.V.C. musketry course: Total Plus Names Score Total Allowance. 1-6. 1. B. S. Chapman 20-15 25 25 (1) 2. C. F. Fondaye 20-8 25 25 (2) 3. W. L. Prowett 27-7 27 35 (3) 4. W. M. Porterfield 20-6 26 34.8 5. V. Olsen 20-7 27 32.75 6. F. V. Budell 20-4 24 31.2 7. J. R. Norton 20-4 24 31.2 8. A. E. St. Clair 15-7 22 26.5 9. R. F. Wilner 15-3 23 29.9 10. F. L. Tinkham 15-3 23 29.9 11. G. Loehr 15-8 23 29.9 12. L. J. Mead 15-4 19 24.7 13. E. Kline 15-3 19 24.7 14. A. F. Blanchard 10-8 18 23.4 15. W. L. Troy 15-3 16 20.8 16. S. H. Stevenson 10-6 16 18.2 17. G. F. Ashley 0-7 7 8.05 18. D. H. Wythe 0-6 6 7.8 19. R. J. Clarke 0-5 5 6.1 20. R. W. Gilmore 0-2 3 3.9 21. H. T. Bradley 0-1 1 1.3 (1) Win on cup and spoon. (2) Spoon. (3) Spoon.

## January Results

The following are the results of the Company's monthly Spoon Competition for January, also completed Sunday, practices 2 and 5:

Name	Score	Total	Allowance
R. F. Wilner	12-5	26	32.8(1)
L. J. Mead	12-12	24	31.2(2)
A. G. Loehr	9-14	23	29.9(3)
S. H. Stevenson	9-15	24	28.3
B. S. Chapman	15-12	28	28
C. E. Kline	9-10	19	24.7
W. M. Porterfield	9-10	19	24.7
F. L. Tinkham	9-8	17	22.1
W. L. Prowett	9-7	16	20.8
F. V. Budell	9-7	16	20.8
G. F. Ashley	6-12	18	20.7
C. F. Fondaye	9-6	18	18.75
J. R. Norton	6-7	12	16.9
R. W. Gilmore	6-6	12	15.6
W. L. Troy	9-2	11	14.3
A. E. St. Clair	6-4	10	12.5
V. Olsen	-8	8	10
A. F. Blanchard	6-1	7	9.1
R. J. Clarke	0-4	4	5.2
H. T. Bradley	3-0	3	3.9
D. H. Wythe	0-1	1	2.6
(1) Win on cup and spoon.			
(2) Spoon.			
(3) Spoon.			

## Portuguese Co. Shoot

Following are the results of the Portuguese Co., S.V.C. January Cup Competition, practices 5 and 9:

Class A	Winner	Sergt. Lino Costa
Points 30	1.20	28.80
Class B	No Competition	
Class C	Winner Pte. Ray Souza	
Points 25		
Class D	Winner Pte. Bonnie Pinto	
Points 27	1.04	25.92

## Light Horse Handicap

Following is the card of the annual Light Horse Handicap, S.V.C., run Sunday morning.

- 1-Tpr. Gibbons, on Rubicon.
- 2-Lieut. Lindsay, on Archibald.
- 3-Tpr. Boyd, on Tis. 29.
- 4-Sgt. Drakeford, on Sea Swallow.
- 5-Tpr. Wilson, on Jammy Face.
- 6-Tpr. Law, on Black Jester.
- Time, 25 min.
- The entrance fees go to the British Red Cross Fund. The cup, presented by the Misses Crighton, was awarded the winner by Mrs. Drakeford.

**ST. JOHN'S FOOTBALL DINNER**  
The captain and manager of the victorious St. John's University football team entertained the members of the eleven and Mr. H. P. Sailor, Dr. H. H. Morris and Mr. W. C. Clifford at a Chinese dinner in Chekiang Road Saturday evening.  
The feast was in celebration of St. John's annexation of the championship and opportunity was taken to present Mr. Clifford with a hand-some engraved cigarette case and Dr. Morris with a fine sweater in recognition of their services as coaches.  
Mr. Sung was re-elected captain of the St. John's team.

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ON ROUTE SAY ZOON, 2½  
mow suitable for foreign residence  
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## Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League

Week ending January 19, 1918						
Club	Games Played	Won	Lost	For.	Total Pts.	League points
Lustiano	10	10	0	1470	1120	26
Thirty	10	8	2	14079	13770	26
Powhatan	10	7	3	13914	12859	14
Police	10	5	5	13201	12312	10
Customs	10	5	5	12665	12274	10
Masonic	10	6	4	12500	12541	8
M. E. I.	10	1	9	12535	12862	2
Municipal	10	0	10	10636	14707	0
<hr/>						
G. M. P. Remedios	275	G. M. Boyes			300	
J. V. Jensen	300	J. E. Wilson			281	
C. P. R. Remedios	300	T. E. Spring			282	
Ed. Lettau	300	W. S. Campbell			274	
J. Lopes	300	A. Sharpe			274	
<hr/>						
G. M. Boyes	1475				1201	
<hr/>						
G. M. Boyes - 51 break.						
Police v. Powhatan						
Capt. Barrett	300	H. S. Smyth			184	
C. Doyle	300	C. S. Peacock			270	
A. McIntosh	300	H. E. Brewer			267	
C. J. Hull	300	H. Langley			230	
C. Doyle	300	R. Bailey			228	
<hr/>						
H. S. Smyth	942				1446	
<hr/>						
Masonic Club v. Thirty Club						
C. Matthews	160	E. D. Bush			256	
H. E. Gibson	131	A. de Kryger			200	
P. Kohn	126	T. E. Faastings			199	
P. W. Reeves	227	C. Higgins			178	
S. Green	300	P. George			236	
<hr/>						
G. B. Stormes	300	H. McDonald			287	
T. Mellow	258				287	
B. H. Gowling	200				287	
J. R. Heard	200				287	
H. McFarland	200				287	
<hr/>						
G. B. Stormes	1458				1251	

## Football

half although the Customs had the wind and sun in their favor, but in the second half both teams scored twice.

The J.R.C. goals were scored by Abraham and the Customs by their center forward.

After Referee Mears blew the whistle for time in the second half it was decided by both Captains for sport's sake to play five minutes each way and the result was that Atkinson, the Customs left wing, shot a most wonderful goal.

For the J.R.C. Whiteman was as fine form, Sants and Foos as usual played a fine steady game, whilst Tuttelman again shone in the half back line, though Maalem at left half back was quite steady and worked hard.

Of the forwards, Abraham was the star, scoring both goals, and keeping his inside men working hard throughout the game. For the Customs Stormes was not very safe in goal, while Elliott and Wiltzack at back, played a fair game more for the man than the ball.

The Customs center forward and Macfarlane played a splendid game, having a very good understanding between them, and the former sent in some beautiful kicks into the goals. On the whole it was a very fast and good game.

Mr. E. Mears referred to general satisfaction.

## Today's Dance Program

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5:30:

1. Waltz—"Adèle" ..... Lampe  
2. One Step—"Some Smoke" ..... Romberg  
3. Waltz—"Tout en Rose" ..... van Gaal  
4. One Step—"Elephant's Shunf" ..... Rogan  
5. Waltz—"Le Printemps" ..... Ansell  
6. One Step—"That Loving Rag" ..... Adler  
A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

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## PREDICTS NEW LIGHT ON CHRIST'S LIFE

Dr. Endly Expects Important Finds To Follow Excavations In Jerusalem

## FORBIDDEN BY THE TURKS

Sixty Feet Of Debris Covers Parts Of Sacred City Known To Saviour

State, on old Mosaic lines, and try to demonstrate that the Jewish plan of administration is the right one, based on the law of Moses alone and Jesus Christ left out, they will not be permitted to make any State. The Christian world will not submit to such a narrow condition of things in the new Palestine. It hardly seems likely that such narrow plans will be put forth if American Jews have their way. I am not in close touch with Jews, but what I know of American Jews, especially here in New York, leads me to believe that Zionism will be liberal and progressive.

New York, December 17.—The Rev.

Dr. W. C. Endly of Cleveland an authority on archaeology, who has visited the Holy Land in connection with Biblical research, told the congregation of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, in Sixtieth Street, last night, when speaking on the subject of the British capture of Jerusalem, that it is held that in Jerusalem are to be found within the next few years such wealth of information concerning Jesus Christ as the world has never possessed. He was most optimistic over the effect of new information about the Scriptures, and about the founding of Christianity, upon the future of the world.

"The Turkish Government has permitted practically no excavations and research in Jerusalem," said the Rev. Dr. Endly in the Madison Avenue Church last night, "and at least sixty feet of accumulation now covers the Jerusalem of our Lord. At Schechem, at Bethlehem, and Nazareth, and indeed at many other points, those who know whereof they affirm are sure the riches of new information is to be discovered. Not for a moment do I think anything the Christian holds dear today will be upset by this new information. On the contrary, it is to be enriched and confirmed, and we are to know far more than we now do concerning Jesus Christ and His life on earth. Many things now faintly understood will be made clear. Such researches will be undertaken as the world has never seen, and such discoveries. It must be so. Hardly will the war end before these studies will start. The Christian world is impatient even now to begin."

**The China Press**PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers**WEATHER**

Variable "cates and misty weather in our regions. Strong monsoon in the South. Southerly breezes with threats of snow storm in the North.

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 22, 1918

**John Burroughs On President Wilson's Addresses**By John Burroughs  
(The Famous Naturalist)

THERE seems to be a disposition on the part of many well informed persons, more especially among Republicans, to discount President Wilson as a mere rhetorician and to aver with special emphasis that it is not words that count in these times, but deeds. Let me lay equal emphasis on the fact that with a man in the President's position it is words that count the most, and not deeds. His sphere of positive action is very limited, but he is the spokesman of a great people and of a great cause and his words should, and do, carry around the world.

They are great words, inspiring words, and they will help win the war in a way and to an extent that any mere deed of his could not. There are paragraphs in his last message to Congress that are to the Allies worth whole armies. They hearten and unite all lovers of liberty and just dealing. They brand the foe as with a red hot iron; they stir and swell the hearts of true patriots throughout the land, and I have no doubt will stimulate enlisting like an army with banners.

I have known and met all the Presidents from Lincoln down, and have read, or tried to read, their messages and state papers, and I do not hesitate to say that not one of them approaches Woodrow Wilson in power of utterance, not one approaches him in the power to unite the people and make them forget their political differences, or in the power to focus their thoughts and aspirations upon the highest national interest.

Our greatest Presidential utterance up to the time of this war is Lincoln's brief Gettysburg speech. That President Wilson cannot hope to equal, because he cannot have that occasion. It is the occasion that reveals the great man. Lincoln grew as the difficulties of his position increased, and President Wilson is more and more measuring up to the demands of the momentous times in which we live. No other President has had to grapple with such problems (problems upon which hang the fate of nations) as he has, and his utterances have become more and more adequate, till he finds himself not only the spokesman of the whole Allied cause but of the great democratic movement throughout the world. The people have waited for his messages and speeches as they never before waited for utterances from the White House. They have wanted guidance; they find themselves confronted by unanswered questions; they find themselves trying to push their way through a maze of bewildering world problems and they look to him for leadership, and they get it. Not for mere political leadership, but for leadership in great ethico-international issues.

For a long time I myself questioned whether or not the President could break through the timidity and hesitation which beset the scholar when he is put in a position that calls for leadership, but that doubt need trouble us no more. He can read his title clear as a great leader in times of storm and stress.

Can we make ourselves believe that the fiery words of Patrick Henry and the closely reasoned arguments of Tom Paine did not help the cause of the Revolution more than those men could have helped with muskets in their hands? "Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" We but decry these words when we repeat them after the great orator, but be assured there was something more than declamation in them when they came hot from his lips.

Woodrow Wilson is a rhetorician in the best and noblest sense, as St. Paul was, as Napoleon was, the only faultless creation in this world of trouble are the young women, and no Chicago detractor can deceive wise men about them.

**Perfect Husband Outtalked By Wife**

(New York Sun)

At least one perfect husband last night journeyed all the way from lower Broadway north by east to Washington avenue and East 161st street—which, as everybody knows, is up in the Berkshires—to hear his wife argue with him. Winter Russell, senior member of the law firm of Russell, Gilroy and Schehr at 74 Broadway, is the perfect husband, and he trekked all the way to the forum of the educational department of the Bronx union branch of the Y.M.C.A. because he and Mrs. Russell were down on the forum's program last night to debate on the topic "Shall New York Women Use Their Franchise in Congressional Elections Simply to Promote National Suffrage?"

Young Mrs. Russell, who is leader of the Eighteenth Senatorial district of the Congressional Union and vice-leader of the Fifteenth Assembly district of the Woman Suffrage party, had the affirmative side of the debate. Mr. Russell naturally therefore had the negative side. The negative side had the floor first. Mrs. Russell consequently followed Mr. Russell and therefore had the last word. Mrs. Russell won.

Haste should be made here before going into further details of the argument to correct a hurried statement made in the first sentence of the present narrative. During the course of the evening Mrs. Russell while speaking on the attitude of the greatest newspaper printed around Forty-second street, said that that particular paper, and in fact, newspapers generally, "mix a great deal of fiction with fact for their own purposes." Haste is therefore made to correct the statement that East 161st street and Washington avenue is "up in the Berkshires" as has just been said. The Bronx corner in question is merely in the foothills of the Berkshires.

But be that as it may. The undisputed fact remains that if every lower Manhattan lawyer had so brilliant and prepossessing a spouse as young Lawyer Winter Russell the practice of hurrying uptown even to hear one's wife put up an oral battle where the rules of the game prevented one from interrupting would be much more common.

Mrs. Russell didn't content herself once her husband had argued himself red in the face that the women shouldn't use their new vote to intimidate candidates, with saying merely, "Every word you've said, Winter, is wrong. Why? Well, because. So there!"

Not by a long shot. Mrs. Russell just let Mr. Russell talk and talk which he did very beautifully for about half an hour, and then she arose at the signal from Quarrel Chairman Schirmer—a ticklish job, under the circumstances, which Dr. Schirmer handled with rare tact and orally lit into Friend Husband with a wealth of oratory that even a lawyer husband must have envied.

And where Friend Husband had taken about half an hour to present his arguments Mrs. Russell talked for only twenty minutes. These respective proportions of time consumed in talking applied, however, only to the original pro and con part of the debate.

When it came to the rebuttal, or the goshawful lastest last word, Mr. Russell took the floor at 9:45 p.m. and threw up the verbal sponge at 9:55. But when Mrs. Russell began then to rebut the rebuttal at two minutes to 10 she kept right on for twelve minutes, and then as she asked the audience to open a general discussion and elected to answer whatever questions that were shot her way, she still had the floor and was going strong when the lone reporter who made up the press gallery had to rush out and grab the second southbound section of The Bronx subway's White Mountain Cannon Ball Express.

There wasn't a doubt that Mrs. Russell had won the argument up to the time the reporter had to leave. And there wasn't any doubt that she was still ahead at whatever hour the debate came to an end, an exact time which at this writing is unknown. One glance showed that Friend Husband, however strong he had started out, had finally weakened and figuratively was flat. Even though no formal decision had been announced it was written all over the room that even an orator and debater admittedly as brilliant as Winter Russell had tried the impossible by starting something that no mere man could finish.

**War Time Wallops**

The Army needs cooks—which establishes another bond of sympathy between our military and domestic establishments.—*Indianapolis News*.

One of the peace-terms should be an admission of guilt on the part of the nation that started the war.—*Toledo Blade*.

Prussian ingenuity, spurred on by the war's necessities, has already devised a number of substitutes for a genuine and lasting peace.—*Chicago Herald*.

Germany won't go broke as long as she can collect fines from captured towns that would rather pay them than be wiped off the map.—*Macau Telegraph*.

A grand total of 942,141 volunteers actually under arms for the defense of the United States will go far to offset the pacifist declaration that "the war is not popular."—*New York Sun*.

**Examination Of Austrian Issue**Herr Flesch Says Internal Composition Of Dual Monarchy  
Cause Of All European Unrest

Berns, Switzerland.—Herr Siegfried Flesch, who before the war was the editor of a Munich periodical known as the *Kritische Tribune*, has contributed an article to the *Friese Zeitung* pointing out what he considers to be the danger of an overlooking of the Austrian question.

The internal composition of Austria-Hungary, he writes, has been, and will remain, the cause of all European unrest, if the monarchy continues to exist in any form. Anyone who sets out to examine the so-called Austrian question must free himself, above all, from the nationalist prejudices of the different races embraced in the Danubian Monarchy. The question must be regarded from the European standpoint. A clear insight must be gained into what Austria-Hungary represents in the Europe of the Twentieth Century. Account must be taken of the dangerous agitations and the irreconcilable conflicts that arise from its present structure. It is necessary to prove that the existence or non-existence of Austria-Hungary constitutes a problem that interests not only Italy, Servia, Rumania, and Germany, but which affects simultaneously and equally the interests of France and England, and indeed of the rest of Europe and of the world; that it is not a question of an inner-political problem, but a question of foreign policy that will affect in the highest degree the development of the history of Europe after the war.

No one will wish to deny that the democratisation of Germany, for instance, is not only an inner-political concern of the German people, but that the historical development of all nations is also bound up with it. The same is true with regard to the democratisation of Austria-Hungary. The difference, however, consists in the fact that Germany, homogeneous as she is, except, of course, for the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the Poles, and the Danes, would immediately find her balance in going over to democracy.

The State structure of Germany, as a national State, contains no element that would make a process of democratisation appear impossible,

but the existence of many things had already been recognised as immoral. To uphold after this war theories that constituted the main reason for its outbreak would be to sin against mankind. The war must smooth the way for a free and peaceful development of the nations, and must loose all the chains that bound us to times and systems already outgrown in spirit by human progress.

It is no longer possible to postpone the solution of this question,

since one of the objects of the battle being fought out today is to solve those problems that, from fear of a world war, remained undecided during past generations, although the existence of many things had already been recognised as immoral. To uphold after this war theories that constituted the main reason for its outbreak would be to sin against mankind. The war must smooth the way for a free and peaceful development of the nations, and must loose all the chains that bound us to times and systems already outgrown in spirit by human progress.

A few examples must suffice here to illustrate the situation:

Supposing that the Austrian half of the monarchy were to decide upon a policy of autonomy (for the various nationalities); the immediate result would be that the Croats of Hungary would strive for union with their brethren in Austria. Supposing that after severe struggles that were realised, who could prevent the Servo-Croats from striving for their ethnical union with Servia, whose constitution would be sure to correspond more with their national character than would the compromise settlement Austria would have been compelled to introduce without satisfying any party entirely?

The same argument holds good with regard to the Italian territories, whose aspirations for autonomy would continually encounter the obstinate opposition of the other nationalities united with them in the same crown lands.

In a series of severe struggles and to the accompaniment of the permanent disturbance of the whole of Europe, there would inevitably take place that same process which developed in Turkey, and which permanently converted the Balkans into the storm center of Europe.

Were a solution of the question in this sense possible we should have been able from 1848 onward to distinguish the signs of it, and to have observed its development since 1870. What we witnessed, however, was the contrary. Even the latest developments prove that; for instance, the amnesty, wrung from the authorities by the Austrian nationalities, is not possible in Hungary;

in order to carry out his design in the best possible manner, much more was required in the shape of the building of terraces, the erection of imposing stone groups and the production of the characteristic mosaics which should form the framework round the real fountain.

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A few days after he had surprised the citizens of Christiania by this generosity, they woke up to find that he had also insured the town an opera house, by offering to provide the site and the building which, it is estimated, will involve a sum of over kr. 7,000,000, his only condition being that his plans are to be approved. The opera house is to be erected opposite the new Town Hall, which is now being built, facing the harbor.

Hence that dissolution is necessary in order to render democratisation impossible. The Emperor ascends the throne without taking the oath to the Constitution, and all this because the internal character of this state organism is built upon a purely dynastic and militaristic foundation. Any reform of a democratic kind would undermine the State as a whole, and would bring nearer its inevitable dissolution.

Austria is thus the only section of Europe whose nature offers insurmountable obstacles to every

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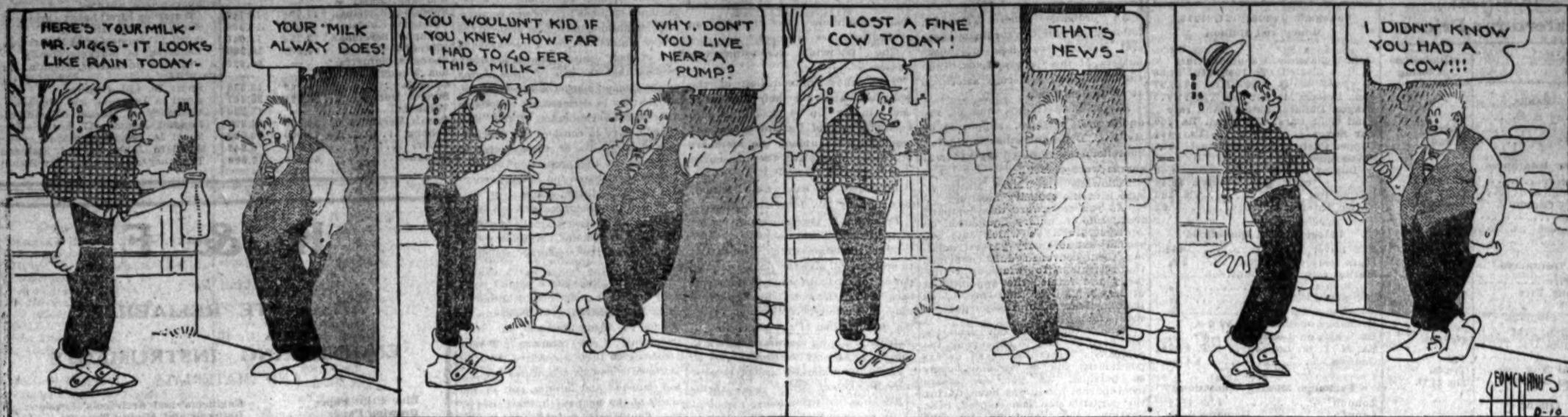
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S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## The War Against The Clothes Moth □ By Garrett P. Serviss

Some facts about clothes moths recently published by Ralph C. Benedict, of Brooklyn, in a technical journal, Science, seem to me of such universal interest that they ought to be rendered available to everybody. All housewives surely must be glad to be acquainted with them, for the war against moths is unending, and if you don't know your enemy well there can be no hope of finally defeating him.

It appears that Mr. Benedict has

been engaged for some four years in a special investigation of clothes moths, and he makes the disquieting statement that "moths were seen emerging from cocoons, and larval were seen feeding during all months of the year." This seems to dispose of the traditional belief that moths come out only in the Spring, and that their voracious progeny devour furs and woolen garments only during the warm months.

One's faith in the protective effects

of simple "cold storage" is also shaken by Mr. Benedict's statement that Winter stops the activities of the moths only when the temperature is very low. I gather from the experiments of other investigators on the persistence of minute life organisms under low temperatures, that cold at the best can only temporarily paralyse, and cannot destroy, such creatures. Heat is a destroyer, when intense enough; cold an arrester and preserver. But you cannot apply flame to fur garments and costly clothes in boiling water.

Another popular belief demolished by Mr. Benedict's studies is that cedar chips, or cedar-lined closets and tobacco will repel moths. He put the insects in a closed tumbler where tobacco was burning and they minded it no more than some men mind a smoking-car. Cloth soaked in all sorts of odoriferous substances, warranted to repel moth at the first whiff, were promptly filled with eggs by the flying mine-planters, and the eggs hatched with normal regularity.

An important fact, which may be new to most persons, is that the moths seeking nests for their eggs will use cotton or silk fabrics as readily as fur or wool, although the larvae (caterpillars), do not feed upon silk or cotton, and must consequently emigrate in search of provider as soon as they are born. It is on the larvae, Mr. Benedict says, that the war against moths must be concentrated. It is useless to fight them in their flying stage. Everybody knows that they can beat a football player in dodging, and the recent experiments have shown that their noses are not delicate, and they don't mind smells.

But now, lest the reader should begin in despair, thinking that the great moth war has arrived at a deadlock, let us turn to something more encouraging from Mr. Benedict's report. After saying that any method of attack to be effective must be directed toward the larval stage, he adds:

"Camphor and naphthalene, in closed places, kill all stages."

After reading that re-animating sentence one finds a grim satisfaction in perusing its descriptive successor:

"The eggs and larvae turn from whitish to a yellowish brown in color; the larvae cease activity almost immediately."

Thus, after brushing aside some of the most cherished superstitions about moths, we have one very old and very

popular belief triumphantly vindicated, the belief of our grandmothers, who were very wise women, as it now appears on the word of science, that camphor (they were not so familiar with naphthalene then) is a deadly enemy to moths as well as to headaches. How that brings back in memory the penetrating odor that spread around the house when the arrival of the first snow, and the jingling of the earliest sleigh bells brought out the mink cloaks, muff and collars from their Summer hiding places.

Interesting possibilities are also suggested by a further statement of Mr. Benedict's: "No gaseous poison were tried, but undoubtedly the common ones would be effective. Kerosene and gasoline fumes were not effective. But the special practical object of the research was not after all attained, and that was the discovery of some poison, harmless to human beings, that could be introduced into cloth and make it 'moth-proof.' This is a desideratum yet to be reached.

One surprise attended the investigation, viz.: that the species of moth which does nearly all the mischief, is not the spotted-winged *Tineola*, but the yellow *Tineola bisselliella*. This, however, is a tip-bit of information for naturalists alone. Picturesque facts were developed concerning the manner in which the female moths carefully fasten their eggs among the threads of cloth, and the way the larvae make dumbbell-shaped holes in cloth by eating first from one end and then from the other end of their woven cases, afterward making a slit between the two.

Interesting also is such a statement as this: "Hatching began in seven days, the larvae emerging as millimeter-long translucent white, active caterpillars. These began to feed immediately, and were then colored according to the color of the cloth used. Experiments were tried with sets of several colors, and as a result larvae were obtained with a median streak of red, blue, green, etc. The dyes passed through the alimentary canal apparently unchanged."

That was the custom almost everywhere in the country in the "good old times" and no one thought it was objectionable to dry stuff where flies would roost upon it for months, and where insects ate and the odors of frying fat would permeate it. They weren't particular in the "good old times." —*Kansas City Star*.

## QUITE UNSANITARY

Grandma Was Not Very Nice In Her Method Of Drying Things

What would our grandmothers have thought of these new-fangled ways of drying fruit and vegetables? Here is the Government urging every one to dry almost everything that grows, and telling how to do it, and giving diagrams of driers that a woman can make at home out of old boxes and a little screening and a

lot of time.

After reading that re-animating sentence one finds a grim satisfaction in perusing its descriptive successor:

"The eggs and larvae turn from whitish to a yellowish brown in color; the larvae cease activity almost immediately."

Thus, after brushing aside some of the most cherished superstitions about moths, we have one very old and very

tach to a stove, and the newspapers and magazines are full of it, too.

In the "good old times" of our grandmothers about the only things dried in the Summer and Fall for Winter use were apples, peaches, pumpkins and huckleberries. But now the Government tells us that green beans, carrots, cabbages, beets, potatoes and almost any kind of fruit, vegetable or "garden sass," even tomatoes, may be easily dried and laid away, and all that is necessary to make them "as good as new" is to soak them overnight. The paper told the other day of a woman back East who gave a course dinner to her friends, and everything on the table had been dried and then soaked back to freshness again.

Nowadays they slice up the vegetables or fruit, spread it out on trays of wire screening in a home-made drier, hang it over the stove where the hot air will circulate up through it, and in an hour or two it is thoroughly dried and will keep through the Winter. It is all very simple, very sanitary and clean and saves a lot of money.

In the "good old times" the pumpkin to be dried was sliced in rings and hung on poles from the kitchen ceiling, along with festoons of apples, quartered and strung on threads. One of the benefits of that mode of drying things was that it made a fine roost for the flies and kept them off the table. When grandma wanted to make an apple pie she simply stood on a chair, yanked down a string of dried apples, washed the fly specks off it as well as she could, soaked the apples until they swelled back to natural size, and all was ready for the pie making.

That was the custom almost everywhere in the country in the "good old times" and no one thought it was objectionable to dry stuff where flies would roost upon it for months, and where insects ate and the odors of frying fat would permeate it. They weren't particular in the "good old times." —*Kansas City Star*.

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For San Francisco  
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Jutlandia ..... Dec. 22  
Korea Maru ..... Dec. 23  
Siberia Maru ..... Jan. 7  
For Tacoma  
Hawaii Maru ..... Dec. 29  
Java ..... Jan. 2  
Mexico Maru ..... Dec. 21  
For Seattle  
Grayson ..... Nov. 18

Sicawei Weather Report

30.—Fine weather in our regions. Snow was at Vladivostok. Strong North-easterly winds along the whole coast. The anticyclone has become heavy in

Central China, where the barometers in some places read 9.5 above the average.	Variation mm for 24h -5.23 -4.73
21.—Fine, very cold, very dry weather. Barometer steady above the average.	Variation mm for 12h -0.95 -0.72
Wind—Direction NW WNW	Wind—Kilom. per hour 8 5
Wind—Miles 5.8 2.1	Temperature—Cen. -5.5° -0.56
Humidity: co. 57 51	Temperature—Fah. 32.1 36.9
Cloudiness 5-10 0 4	Rainfall mm 30.28 36.29
Rainfall inches — —	Rainfall inches — —

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS

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S. K. & S. B.	Tls. 575 B.	
Chartered	Tls. 264 1/2 B.	
Hauso-Asiatic	Tls. 250	
Marine Insurances		
Canton	Tls. 200 B.	
North China	Tls. 115	
Union of Canton	Tls. 700	
Yangtze	\$200	
Far Eastern Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.	
Fire Insurances		
China Fire	\$125 B.	
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310	
Shipping		
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100	
Indo-China Def.	112s B.	
"Shell"	Tls. 22	
Shanghai Tug (s)	Tls. 41 B.	
Mining		
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.	
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.	
Philippines	Tls. 0.80	
Raub	Tls. 2 1/2 B.	
Docks		
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 125 B.	
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.	
New Eng. Works	Tls. 14 1/2 B.	
Wharves		
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 1/2 B.	
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 67 1/2 B.	
Lands and Hotels		
Anglo French Land	Tls. 75	
China Land	Tls. 50	
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66 1/2 B.	
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	99 B.	
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50	
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50	
Cotton Mills		
W-Wo	Tls. 170	
W-Wo Paf	Tls. 97 1/2	
International	Tls. 20	
International (pref.)	Tls. 69 1/2	
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 68 1/2	
Criend	Tls. 45	
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 115 1/2 B.	
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.16 B.	
Yangtzeopoo	Tls. 8 B.	
Yangtzeopoo Pref.	Tls. 85 S.	
Industries		
Builer Tile	Tls. 25	
China Sugar	Tls. 91 S.	
Green Island	Tls. 75 1/2 S.	
Langkots	Tls. 14 1/2 B.	
Major Bros	Tls. 5	
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.	
Stores		
Hall and Halls	Tls. 14 B.	
Llewellyn	520	
Lane, Crawford	525	
Meatris	Watson	Tls. 5 1/2
Weeks	Tls. 13 1/2	
Hubbers (Local)		
Ale	Tls. 9 B.	
Amber	Tls. 1 B.	
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.80 S.	
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 B.	
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 28	
Batu Anam	1913	
Sukit Tob Alang	Tls. 0.80 B.	
Sute	Tls. 3.40	
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05	
Chempedak	Tls. 1.10 B.	
Cheng	Tls. 10 1/2	
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.	
Dominie	Tls. 9 1/2 S.	
Gulu Kafumpong	Tls. 6 1/2 B.	
Gava Consolidated	Tls. 18 1/2 B.	
Kamunting	Tls. 5 40 B.	
Kapal	Tls. 0.90	
Kayapang	Tls. 27 1/2	
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2	
Kota Bahru	Tls. 6 1/2 B.	
Kroewek Java	Tls. 18 1/2 S.	
Pedang	Tls. 12	
Pengkalahan Durian	Tls. 8	
Permin	Tls. 1.00	
Rebah	Tls. 0.90 B.	
Samangane	Tls. 0.90 B.	
Sekep	Tls. 1.10 B.	
Semambu	Tls. 10 1/2 B.	
Semawang	Tls. 12	
Shanghai Kitkang	Tls. 1	
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 10 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Fahang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.	
Singale	Tls. 1.45	
Singal Duri	Tls. 9 S.	
Sia Manggi	Tls. 0.70	
Tha Kalantan	Tls. 15 ct.	
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Waiping	Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Wanab Merah	Tls. 0.97 1/2 B.	
Webong	Tls. 17 1/2 B.	
Ubobi	Tls. 2 1/2	
Zhangbe	Tls. 40 B.	
Miscellaneous		
C. L. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110	
Culty Dairy	Tls. 8 1/2 S.	
Whai Elec and Asb	82	
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 66 B.	
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24	
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 23	
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 20	
Whai Telephones	Tls. 25 B.	
Whai Waterworks	Tls. 100 S.	
G. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers		
Telephone No. 258		
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road		

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 21, 1918.

## Money and Bullion

Tls. Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 1054 = Tls. 94.55

@ 72.3 = Mex. \$130.97

Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls. 71.975

Dragon Dollars: native bank rate

Tsh. Gold Bars: 775 touch Tls. 260

Bar Silver: Tls. 448

Copper Cash: per tael 1785

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/3d = Tls. 4.05

exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$6.44

Peking Bar: Tls. 260

Native Interest: .02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 441d.

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Market rate of discount: 3 m.s.

4 m.s.

5 m.s.

6 m.s.

Exchange on Shanghai: 60 d.-

Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 27.35

Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.782

Consols: 1 —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 4/3d

Demand: 4/3d

India: T.T. 294

Paris: T.T. 588

Paris: Demand: 587

New York: T.T. 1024

New York: Demand: 1024

Hongkong: T.T. 591

Japan: T.T. 588

Batavia: T.T. 2312

Bank's Buying Rates

London: 4 m.s. Cds. 4/5d.

London: 4 m.s. Docy. 4/5d.

London: 6 m.s. Cds. 4/6d.

London: 6 m.s. Docy. 4/6d.

Paris: 4 m.s. 614

New York: L/C. 106

New York: D/P. 1061

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls. 4.05 @ 4/4: 51

" 1 @ 599 = France 8.87

" 1 No Quotation Marks 5.44

" 0.86 @ 1041 Gold \$1

" 1 @ 493 Yen 2.25

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.67

" 1 @ 1,150 Roubles 12.21

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

The realisation of a portion of these assets is attended with various difficulties which will be referred to at the extraordinary meeting about to be held.

That is all I have to say, Gentlemen, with regard to the liquidation as far as it has gone—how long it will be before the liquidation is finally completed. It is of course impossible to say. I am afraid it will take some little time yet but you may be sure that any delay which may take place will be unavoidable—we will expedite matters all we can.

If there are any questions you may wish to ask I will endeavor to answer them.

The only other business before this meeting is in the nature of an ordinary resolution fixing the fees of the joint liquidators—at the

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# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund £1,000,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman. Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E. T. Cutberston, Esq. Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. W. H. Neville Gossen, Esq. The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England. The London City &amp; Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Iloilo Puket Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon Batavia Karachi Saigon Bombay Klang Seremban Calcutta Kobe Singapore Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai Cebu Madras Sourabaya Colombo Malacca Taiping Delhi Manila (F. M. S.) Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower Haiphong New York Burma) Hankow Peking Tientsin Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for two months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Fra. 48,000,000.00 Reserves Fra. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon Battambang Hongkong Shanghai Canton Mengtze Singapore Djibouti Noumea Tientsin Dondichery Peking Tourane Haiphong Paoote Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme Paid-up Capital Fra. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS. London office: 2 Bishopsgate Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd. Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:— Sterling £1,500,000 @ Rs. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Capital \$1,200,000 Reserve Fund 1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cutberston, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gossen, Esq.

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Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Petersburg.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayevsk Vladivostock

Haihan O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

S1 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up

Capital H.\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund H.\$ 20,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG Act. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$80,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00

Reserve Fund \$12,312,500.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York National City Bank Building.

London Office: 38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhsu,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-

counts at 2 per cent per annum, on

Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per

cent per annum, and on Fixed De-

posits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-

counts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per

cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per

cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per

cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,

Manager.

la Kukiang Road, Shanghai.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund

Gulders 11,555,461, (about £966,788)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE AND ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasjid Padang Soenarkarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tebing-Tinggi

Heribon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Telok-Betong

Djakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap

Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Kota-Raja Semarang Singapore

Langsa Makassar Soerabaya

Medan

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal

places in Europe, Asia, Australia

and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives

for collection bills of exchange,

issues letters of credit on its

branches and correspondents and

transacts banking business of every

description.

Current accounts kept in taels

and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on

current tael accounts and fixed de-

posits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG. Manager.

London Bankers:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 25	8.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander G.M.S.N.C.
Feb 2	8.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	F.M.S.C.
Feb 5	8.00	Tacoma and Seattle	Venomis	Am.	F.M.S.C.
Feb 5	8.00	Seattle etc.	Manlio maru	Jap.	U.S.A.
Feb 17	8.00	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 22	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuso maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kinmano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	10.00	Osaka v. M. Ji	Kasumi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	—	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakko maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	—	Moto, Kose & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb 1	8.00	Nagasaki	Pensu	Ros.	E.V.P.
2	—	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
London etc.	Sado maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 21	4.00	Hainanpo	Klaessteen	Grl. C.M.S.N.C.	
22	8.00	Hongkong & Canton	Soriano	Br. B. & S.	
23	8.00	Hongkong & Canton	Komishing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
24	8.00	Hongkong	Ewangsh	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
25	8.00	Hongkong	Han Feihs	Br. B. & S.	
26	8.00	Hongkong	Han Wenzhao	Grl. C.M.S.N.C.	
27	8.00	Foochow	Han	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
28	8.00	Hongkong	Fentien	Br. B. & S.	
29	8.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
30	8.00	Hongkong	Shenkuhs	Br. B. & S.	
31	8.00	Swallow	Suning	Br. B. & S.	
Feb 1	8.00	Hongkong & Canton	Suwa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 22	8.00	Dalny	Sakai maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
23	8.00	Tsentsao	Tsento maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
24	8.00	D.L. Tsentsao	Sanyo maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
25	10.00	Wahaiwei & Chetoo	Kwaihao maru	Br. B. & S.	
26	10.00	Wahaiwei and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
27	—	Dalny & Tsentsao	Kohoku maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
28	—	Hongkong & Canton	Pensu	Ros. E.V.P.	
Feb 1	8.00	Vladivostock			

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 22	8.00	Minpo	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
23	8.00	Minpo	Loong wo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
24	8.00	Minpo	Siansyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
25	8.00	Minpo	Kiaochow	Grl. C.M.S.N.C.	
26	8.00	Minpo	Tachangmaru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
27	8.00	Minpo	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
28	8.00	Minpo	Luenbo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
29	8.00	Minpo	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
30	8.00	Minpo	Tsento maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
31	8.00	Minpo	Quenji	Br. B. & S.	
Feb 1	8.00	Minpo	Shankin	Br. B. & S.	

## \*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Arr. Flag	Agents	Arr. 2nd
Jan 20	Minpo	Hsin Peking	286 Br.	B. & S.	
21	Minpo	Hsin Ninghsao	286 Chi.	N.S.C.W.	ONCW.
21	Swatow	Wosan	2161 Chi.	N.S.N.C.	NSCW.
21	Dalny	Bakaki maru	1126 Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW.
21	Japan	Kumano maru	1146 Jap.	Ros. E.V.P.	SMRW.
21	Hankow	Tachang maru	1178 Jap.	Ros. E.V.P.	
21	Hankow	Ninghsao	1180 Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW.
21	Hankow	Ninghsao	2161 Chi.	N.S.C.O.	N.S.W.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Arr. Flag	Agents	Arr. 2nd
Jan 25	Weihaiwei & Chin.	Chefoo Tungchow	1268 Br.	B. & S.	
25	Chinwangtso	Pr teus	157 Br.	K.M.A.	
25	Chinwangtso	Yehchi maru	1165 Jap.	K.M.A.	
25	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	1962 Br.	B. & S.	
25	Hongkong	China	5.60 Am.	C.M.S.N.C.	
25	Hongkong	Kiaochow	1468 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	
25	Hongkong	Tsento	2101 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	
25	Hongkong	Tungting	1717 Br.	B. & S.	
25	Hongkong	Tunghsi	1776 Br.	B. & S.	
25	Hongkong	Hsin Peking	2865 Br.	B. & S.	
25	Hongkong	Hsin Ninghsao	2161 Chi.	N.S.C.O.	N.S.W.

## Vessels Loading

Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N.C.
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HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Freight will be despatched from N.Y.K. will leave on Tuesday, January 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5. The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loengwo, tons 2,925 Capt. Findelton, will leave on Tuesday, January 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Changting, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, January 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agent. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5. The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will leave on Saturday, January 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Luenly, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Luenly, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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**SHIPPING****N.Y.K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool)

Tons

SADO MARU .... 12,500

KAWACHI MARU .... 12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU .... 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Feb. 17

FUSHIMI MARU .... 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwawa, Mar. 17

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU .... 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, Jan. 26

HAKUAI MARU .... 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Jan. 29

OMI MARU .... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Feb. 2

YAMASHIRO MARU .... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Feb. 5

CHIKUGO MARU .... 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Feb. 9

## SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU .... 8,500 Capt. S. Saito, Jan. 24

YAWATA MARU .... 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Jan. 31

## KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU .... 18,000 Capt. I. Noma, Jan. 26

## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU .... 19,000 Mar. 8

## FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

SUWA MARU .... 21,000 Jan. 31

FUSHIMI MARU .... 21,000 Feb. 16

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU .... 12,500 Feb. 29

TANGO MARU .... 14,000 Mar. 29

NIKKO MARU .... 18,000 April 17

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

Published by order of the Administration

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Luxe	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe	Mail
				1.	R. S.	2.	R. S.
208	8	300	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	2204	1948
234	1112	625	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1948	1700
235	1117	64	84	arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1948	720
200	1120	70	84	arr. Mukden	dep.	1948	700
1910	58	230	524	arr. Mukden	dep.	2041	1048
Local	Mail			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Local	Mail
5.	3					4.	6.
B. s.	B. s.					B. s.	B. s.
715	1100	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	—	1706
735	1100	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	—	1612
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	—	1615
1120	1500	—	145	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	—	1547
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tianshan	—	1048
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tianshan	dep.	—	2040
7.	—	220	—	—	—	8.	—
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsipanfu	arr. Tsipanfu	766	1812
1019	2231	—	266	dep. Tsipanfu	arr. Tsipanfu	601	1542
1309	058	—	318	dep. Yochowfu	arr. Yochowfu	349	1311
1318	018	—	—	dep. Linchow	arr. Linchow	318	1254
1556	318	—	377	dep. Hsuehchow	arr. Hsuehchow	130	1048
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuehchow	dep.	2334	810
9.	2	—	420	—	—	10.	—
68	487	—	—	dep. Hsuehchow	arr. Hsuehchow	2339	2007
1156	833	—	523	dep. Pengpu	arr. Pengpu	1953	1448
1208	840	—	—	dep. Pengpu	arr. Pengpu	1944	1452
1647	1102	—	600	dep. Chuchow	arr. Chuchow	1643	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Fukow	dep.	1530	728
Express	Express			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express	Express
16.	10.					1.	15.
R. S.	R. S.					B. S.	B. S.
1430	—	0	—	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Nanking	1410	660
2200	1430	—	—	arr. Nanking	dep.	1415	660
700	2120	—	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	708	2300
Yanchow-Tsiningchow Branch Line	Lincheng-Tsuechung Branch Line						
880 1342 2110d. Yanchow 5.	650 1230 1110 1807d. Lincheng 8.	540 1230 1110 1807d. Lincheng 8.	810 1410 2100				
1020 1442 2232d. Tsiningchow 5.	52. 1125 1554 658 1210 1908d. Lincheng 4.	52. 1125 1554 658 1210 1908d. Lincheng 4.	708 1320 1986				

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

5 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st &amp; 2nd class. 8 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Fukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

**ARMED SHIP GUARDS HAVE NO EASY JOB**

Flight Of Merchant Crews Sometimes A Problem When U-Boats Approach

AWED BY NAVY PISTOLS

Food Aboard The Freighters Often Inadequate, According To Bluejackets

Washington, December 8.—In an article by Ralph D. Paine, entitled "Merchant Ships and Yankee Gunners," sent out by the Committee on Public Information, it is asserted that conditions on board many of the merchant ships have been such at times that the navy gun crews assigned to protect the vessels from submarine attack had anything but a pleasant job.

The article purports to have been written from the records of the Navy Department, and reports of petty officers in more than one instance show that the food supply aboard the ships was insufficient, and that the men and other members of the merchant crews were ready to quit their posts and desert the ship at the first sign of a submarine.

A chief master-at-arms commanding the guard on a small tanker is quoted as making the following report:

An insufficient supply of provisions was carried, which, on the outward trip, resulted in no fresh meat after the eighth day. While lying at a French port we had no breakfast or dinner. Coming home the fresh provisions were gone three days at sea, and we had to eat the emergency rations in the lifeboats. On the day we reached port there was nothing left in the ship except tea.

On both outward and return voyages the lights from ports and doors were continually exposed while passing through the danger zone. I protested to the Captain, but no steps were taken to stop it. While nearing the English coast the Morse lights and whistle were used, in spite of my protests, and the Captain also refused to zigzag. I told him to follow his instructions, but he replied that the ship was slow and much time would be lost by zigzagging.

"During an encounter with an enemy submarine either the Captain or the first officer gave the signal to abandon ship about ten seconds after the enemy was sighted. The firemen came on deck, the engines were stopped, and there was a rush to the boats. The Captain ordered the engineers below and requested that I send one of my men to see the order obeyed. A petty officer, armed with a pistol, saw the order obeyed.

"The chief engineer was ordered by the Captain to go below and get the ship under way. He did not obey this order, and I therefore covered him with my pistol and threatened to shoot him if he did not immediately get the ship under way. He obeyed my order. The conduct of the chief engineer was in disobedience of orders in the presence of the enemy, and it was only after my threatening to kill him that he obeyed the Captain.

"The second and third officers were apparently afraid to order exposed lights extinguished. They showed an absolute lack of comprehension of their duty in this respect and never made the slightest effort to co-operate with the armed guard. The first officer, however, was of great assistance, and was the only one who helped at all."

As a sequel of this tale, Mr. Paine says, there is on file a note sent ashore from an anchorage in an Atlantic harbor just after this steamer reached port: "To the Command Officer, Navy Yard: We regret to state that this ship is out of provisions and there was scarcely enough food for last night's supper. Up to the present we have had no breakfast or dinner. The time is now 12:30 noon.

(Signed) "The Armed Guard." This ship, the writer asserts, was owned by a wealthy corporation, whose management was informed by the Navy Department, after investigation, that no more armed guards would be furnished unless the Captain, the second and third officers, and the chief engineer were removed. This was done, and the ship sailed again with a new crew and enough to eat. As for the cowardice displayed in face of danger, the case was exceptional. The reports indicate that American merchant officers are acquitting themselves bravely.

The statement of this chief master-at-arms is extremely laconic. He has no gift of narrative, but he knew how to get results. The fire-room gang in a panic the instant the submarine was sighted, swarming on deck to tumble into the boats, the rout led by the chief engineer and two navy men driving them below to their duty—"I threatened to shoot him... he obeyed my order"—is a compact summary of the business. The ship lumbered on again, the gunners at their stations and busily shooting at a submarine, which presently forsook them to seek at victim less pugnacious.

There was one nervous skipper, Mr. Paine writes, who commanded an ancient tub, which was held together only by her paint. To the chief boatswain's mate in charge of the bluejackets he came beaching, the steamer passed out to sea, that they would do without target practice and shoot at no submarines unless they positively had to. His ship was old, he explained, and she could never stand the shock of those guns. They would shake the rivets

out of her at the first blast and she would just open up like a basket and head for Davy Jones.

"Now," says Mr. Paine, "the navy is a wonderfully adaptable organization, by no means so fettered with red tape and precedent as many landlubbers suppose. The armed guard was rapidly evolving itself as a separate branch of the service. Shipowners found that they had to deal with a number of Lieutenants and Ensigns, keen, energetic, very much on the job, who were ready to advise, inspect, and issue commands if need be. Standing behind them were officers of higher rank, including naval constructors, who received their general instructions from Washington and saw that they were enforced.

Tact and diplomacy were prime requisites. The merchant skipper who had been an autocrat on his own bridge was apt to resent any interference with his authority. He suspected that these navy gunners would clash with him, and he proposed to show them who was boss. There were owners who objected to the extra outlay of fitting out the ships and who flinched from the idea of feeding a dozen husky navy men. Here and there was one who cared very little about carrying an armed guard, so long as his ship and cargo were well insured. On the other hand, most owners and agents made the task easier by showing a spirit of cordial co-operation and an anxiety to take the best care of the gunners."

In fairness to both sides, he quotes the report of a chief petty officer at the end of a voyage.

"It is with great pleasure that I mention the Captain and his officers as most courteous men, who assisted and worked with me in every respect. I have the Captain to thank for many kindnesses tendered the armed guard. As an example, he allowed my men the privileges of

# Business and Official Notices



Come to me!  
I'll tell you and your friends' characters and capacities (Horoscope)

**Dr. JOHN**  
Telepathy, Phrenology  
Astrology, Graphology.

23 North Szechuen Road.  
Tel. North 2554.  
Consultation hours 5-7.  
16572

The Far Eastern Insurance Company, Limited  
Incorporated Under The Companies Ordinances Of Hongkong

Shareholders are reminded that the final call of Ten Taels per share is due for payment TOMORROW, Wednesday, 23rd day of January, 1918.

Cheques should be made out in favor of the Company and should be sent to the Head Office, No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
H. H. READ,  
Secretary (pro tem.)  
16544

## TO LET

### OFFICES

No. 45 Szechuen Road  
Very reasonable charge  
Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

HERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is in their minds are confused and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

**WIDLER & CO.,**  
Chungking, West China  
Born 1915—Still Existing.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. A. G. Sharpley has been appointed the Manager for Shanghai for this firm and signs per procurator for the same.

The Manchurian American Trading Corporation.  
G. KOPIT,  
Vice-President and Manager for the Far East.  
Shanghai, 18th January, 1918.  
16576

**PROF. I. K. SETO**  
EXPERT MASSEUR  
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness, and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).  
16588

**HONMA HOSPITAL,**  
No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

**DR. T. YAMADA,**  
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine.  
Children's Diseases.

**DR. K. HONMA,**  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

CARGO for Port Said will be accepted per the N.Y.K.'s s.s. "Awa Maru" sailing hence on February 5th. Apply

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
Telephone North 167.

CARGO for Genoa will be accepted per the "Kibunesan Maru" sailing hence on or about the 5th of February. (Transhipment at Bombay and/or Port Said). Apply

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
Telephone North 167.

16501

**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**  
No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Rate-payers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 248 Kiangsu Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.  
Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.  
16580

### NOTICE

Mr. G. J. W. Morgan has been from this date appointed manager of our company and will sign for the firm, succeeding Mr. A. Landau, who will remain with the firm.

W. FUNDER & CO.  
19th January, 1918.  
16590

**The Eden Dispensary**  
(Next to Horse Bazaar)  
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY  
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.  
Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Sup't.

**Schaefer Beer**  
LIGHT AND DARK  
The choicer product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

**HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS**  
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service  
C. EDDIS & CO.  
1132-33 Broadway. Tel. N. 428.

This Water  
Try HWA YENG'S—They beauty your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality  
from \$7.50 upward.

**HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,**  
127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: It's right on the road.

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